





# DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**S. I. M. MAJOR.**

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THURSDAY..... DECEMBER 21, 1865

There is nothing more important to the  
full success of the *Conservative Democratic*  
party in this State than a thorough organiza-  
tion. Owing to the fact that our State was  
overrun during the war by both Federal and  
Confederate troops and the consequent dan-  
ger of travel, together with the suspension, in  
a great degree, of the mail facilities, and other  
causes, all political organizations were pretty  
well broken up. Now that war is no more  
and peace is restored and the causes for the  
disintegration of parties, or the suspension of  
party organization, having disappeared, it is  
eminently proper that the people form them-  
selves into political organizations so that they  
may act in concert and with efficiency upon  
the political issues which may from time to  
time be presented to them. This Government  
has been badly knocked to pieces, and there  
never was a time since the days of the  
Revolution, in which there were greater de-  
mands upon the patriotism of the nation than  
the present.

There never was a time in which constitu-  
tional liberty was in such danger of utter  
overthrow as at the present. This is the  
hour of danger. The destroyer is at the  
door. The Radicals are rampant, and, like  
the Goths and Vandals, there is nothing so  
sacred in the temple of liberty that they  
will not desecrate. They have overturned  
the Constitution, and set at naught the  
counsels of the fathers. They have invaded  
the liberties of the people, and have trampled  
under foot the rights of persons  
and of property. They are bent upon pulling  
down our whole system of government, and  
substituting a great consolidated, despotic  
government, sustained by the bayonets of a  
standing army, and thus fastening upon the  
people a worse government than a well-regu-  
lated monarchy. They are opposed to an  
economical administration of the government,  
whereby some assurance may be felt that the  
immense public debt will be paid, and the  
people relieved from the enormous taxes they  
now have to pay. They openly declare that  
a public debt is a public blessing, notwith-  
standing it enslaves the millions for the benefit  
of the few. They are for maintaining a money-  
ed aristocracy, by which the people are made  
"heavers of wood and carriers of water" for  
the few who have grown rich off the misfor-  
tunes of the people in this ruinous war. This  
is the character and temper of the party which  
the people have to combat. These are some  
of the rugged issues with which the people  
now have to contend.

To meet so powerful an organization is no  
child's play. It will require the united and  
persistent efforts of the friends of the old gov-  
ernment to save the country from ruin. The  
Kentucky wing of the Radical party, although  
insignificant in numbers, is consolidated and  
energetic, crafty, deceitful, and unscrupulous.  
Before an organized *Conservative Democratic* party,  
they cannot stand for a moment. They will  
be driven from the field as chaff before the  
wind.

But to accomplish this, there must be or-  
ganization in the *Conservative Democratic* party.  
Let the party be organized in each county  
of the State, with a central organization at the  
seat of Government.

Let us have but one candidate for any one  
office; let us not split up and place ourselves  
in the power of our political enemies. We  
know that men will be found among us who  
will oppose the only means of effecting a thor-  
ough organization, to-wit, a convention of the  
party. No party ever held together any length  
of time without conventions, and no party  
was ever successful that did not exercise the  
authority of ruling off all but one candidate  
for any one office. It is folly to talk about  
getting along in any other way. We know  
that conventions do not always succeed in  
bringing out the right man. We know that  
those most active and energetic generally are  
the most successful in conventions, but with  
all its drawbacks, and notwithstanding all that  
may be said in regard to the intrigues and  
wire-workings practiced in conventions, they  
are absolutely necessary to the success of a party.

If in the last race for Treasurer our party  
had been organized and we had had the ordi-  
nary central and executive committees, not-  
withstanding the interference of the military, we  
would have elected Col. Garrard by a majority  
of at least twenty thousand. We had well-nigh  
lost the race, because we were wholly with-  
out organization, and our adversary was thor-  
oughly organized and backed by the military.  
We ought not to be guilty of such stupid su-  
piness in the future.

If any of our friends refuse to unite with us  
in an organization as proposed, let them go.  
We cannot imperil the interest of the country,  
or of the party, to gratify any one or  
more who may have real or pretended ob-  
jections to such an organization. What  
will they gain by refusing to go in with  
us? They will not, we presume, stand  
out in the cold. If they do not go with us  
they will have to go over to the Radicals.

"I love the treason but hate the traitor," and  
at any rate where they will find a party thor-  
oughly organized, and thus have to contend  
with the same difficulties with their new as-  
sociates from which they professed to escape,  
by leaving us. Let us organize.

[For the Yeoman.]  
**SALVATION OF THE SOUTH—CONSTITUTIONAL  
AMENDMENT.**

There is but one salvation for the people  
of the States where slavery once existed, and  
that is to invite foreign population to settle  
them. The policy of the fanatical party in  
power is founded in such bitter hatred of the  
present white people of those States, there will  
be no protection for them but in a powerful  
influx of foreign white population.

The negro must be sent to his loved friends  
the Abolitionists, where he can enjoy his new  
found liberty—not by any other force than the  
necessity which can be made for him to go out  
by the competition of an industrious white  
population. Forty cents per pound for cotton—  
if there was assurance that such price could  
be obtained for it for a few years, and the  
Southern people would encourage the New  
England people to come amongst them—would  
half depopulate the New England States.

They may say what they will of Southern  
society; Southern habits, or Southern barbar-  
ity, forty cents per pound for cotton would  
draw the Yankee here, if hell itself was close  
by, and the poor negro like the Indian would  
be sent to some other place, no odds how  
many constitutional amendments might be  
passed.

But the Southern people should keep them  
out, at any rate until there was exhibited some  
evidences of disposition on their part to do jus-  
tice to the South.

While the people of the slave States have  
their Representatives elected to Congress kept  
from participation in the legislation of the  
country, let them keep out as far as possible  
from the enjoyment of all advantages in South-  
ern planting the men who sustain such policy.  
Let them take no offices under the General  
Government—from upon all who do, and  
as far as peaceful, quiet exclusion from so-  
cial intercourse, or business pursuits go, ex-  
clude all who do hold offices until the rights  
of Southern people are fully recognized.

The South is not impoverished so much,  
bad as she was treated, as not to be fully able  
in one year's time, to make herself independ-  
ent of the Yankees.

The war taught her if she could not cope in  
military strength with the North, and all the  
balance of the world, furnishing soldiers to  
fight her, that she has all the elements neces-  
sary to comfortable living within her own  
borders, and a staple through which in mak-  
ing wealth she need not fear the competition  
of the whole world.

The vindictive legislation in Congress to-  
wards her ought to be made her people the  
more united in the determination to be inde-  
pendent. She is in the Union and has agreed  
to give up all claim of right to secede, but as  
this does not induce the North to do her  
justice, but only emboldens them to wrong  
her the more, there is nothing improper in  
her to live as much as possible to herself, and  
to keep, as far as she can, her oppressors from  
getting foothold in her midst.

Before the Constitutional Amendment is  
passed we see Sumner, Wilson, Stevens, & Co.,  
busily engaged in preparing a code of laws  
which will show our Kentucky viscerates  
that the second clause of that amendment  
means a good deal more than could be cov-  
ered by the first clause.

The exclusive right of the States to pro-  
vide who should be the jurymen in the courts,  
is to be overturned by that clause. We would  
like to see some of the gentry referred to in  
the jury box with the negroes, who are, after  
the passage of those acts, to constitute part  
of the machinery in the administration of  
justice in the States.

"The negro would only get his freedom by  
the constitutional amendment—he would be  
left in all the States just as the white man is  
left, under the Constitution, without the  
amendment—the State authority would regu-  
late the conduct of all, both white and black,  
alike." This was what we heard from stump  
and pulpit. We are finding out the truth  
when it is too late to remedy the evil—just  
as we learned that the war was not to be  
waged to maintain and uphold the Constitu-  
tion, although the same party were promising  
so to conduct it, until they got more than a  
million of men under military control.

The State of Kentucky with one sixth of  
her population negroes, will be forced to have  
half her negroes to try certain cases un-  
der the pain of fine and imprisonment.

It is necessary this shall be so to uphold  
and sustain the negro in his freedom.  
The negro shall have the right to vote,  
because this is an essential element of freedom  
in all Governments.  
The negro must be allowed to hold office—  
another essential to freedom.  
He must be allowed to marry, and be given  
in marriage, to the whites.  
He must be made equal before the law in  
all things, because all these rights and privi-  
leges, are necessary in the judgment of Sum-  
ner, Wilson, & Co., to uphold the negro in his  
freedom.  
The white man may be kept from holding  
title to real estate—he may be deprived of the  
right to vote, or to hold office, or to sit on  
juries, or to be elected to office, by the Con-  
stitution of Kentucky and acts of the Legis-  
lature, made in pursuance thereof. But Ken-  
tucky's Constitution and laws cannot be so  
enforced upon the negro. Congress may give  
the negro a right to live in Kentucky without  
the payment of taxes—may allow him to  
keep hotels and billiard saloons, or do any  
other acts with or without license, on the  
ground that it is necessary in their judgment  
to maintain him in his freedom. Congress  
alone is to judge of what is necessary to up-  
hold him in his freedom. Three-fourths of

Three-fourths have willed that one-fourth  
shall be so outraged. And it is within the  
meaning of the Constitution an amendment.  
When government is so used by a majority  
as to deny all rights to the minority; when  
three-fourths of the States shall amend the  
Constitution so as to deprive the remaining  
fourth of States powers necessary to their pro-  
tection and well-being in the Union, revolu-  
tion is lawful—our own declaration of inde-  
pendence.

Let the fanatics take care; the cloud that is  
now not bigger than a man's hand, which is  
seen in the distance, may yet be made to  
spread out a wide line of ruin over this pre-  
tendedly happy and free country.

Let out your spite, Messrs. gentlemen aboli-  
tionists; you may not always have the pow-  
er. The day may come, as it did to Danton,  
Robespierre, and Marat, in the French revolu-  
tion, when the knives you are whetting for  
others may take off your own heads.

Here's to the Constitutional Amendment  
as it shall operate on its friends and advocates  
in Kentucky. May they have a good time  
of it, settling with their abolition friends,  
reconciling the people to what has been done,  
and satisfying their own consciences.

**OLD KENTUCKY.**

**COLLINS'S AXES AND CAST-STEEL  
PLOW.**

Under the above caption will be found in this  
paper the advertisement of "THE COLLINS COM-  
PANY OF HARTFORD, CONN." About forty years  
since "the first axes ground and polished ready  
for use" were made by this company. It may  
be surprising to many young persons to learn, that  
previous to that time, the Northern and Western  
States were supplied with axes by country black-  
smiths. The axes used at that time were gener-  
ally made from common blistered steel, instead  
of cast steel.

The Southern States brought, at that time, mis-  
erable axes imported from England, and not  
ground at all. In those times it usually took a  
chopper nearly a half day to grind one, so that it  
could be used.

The great success of The Collins Company,  
induced others to go into the business; and find-  
ing the name of Collins so popular on Edge  
Tools, some of them have very dishonestly at-  
tempted to steal the name, and axes of very in-  
ferior quality have been made and sold as the  
genuine article. Various stories have been inven-  
ted and circulated to the effect that "the old original  
Collins is dead, and that his sons are making axes  
in various places."

For the information of the public generally, it  
may not be out of place to state that *Saml. W.  
Collins is still alive, and devotes as much attention  
to the Edge Tool business as ever*, and that there  
is no other man in the United States by the name  
of Collins who is making axes.

There is undoubtedly the largest and most  
perfect establishment of the kind in the world.  
There may be seen the perfection of ax-making  
in all its branches—such as the Hammer, Pick,  
and the various tools used in the iron and steel  
trade, and unlike any other in use.  
A machine cuts up the iron, gives it the shape  
and form of an axe, and punches the eye. This  
mode of punching the eye of the axe through solid  
iron, gives their tools a great superiority, as  
it makes a much smoother and stronger eye than  
is made by welding in the traditional way.  
The steel for the edge is welded to the iron and drawn down  
under trip-hammers ready for shaving to a cut-  
ting edge, which is done by machinery with knives  
suitably hardened. The next step is to harden the  
axe and draw the temper ready for use. This is  
a very important part of the work, and is done in  
a very superior and perfect manner, peculiar to  
this establishment, by a process which was cov-  
ered there and patented, the temper being  
drawn in ovens and the heat regulated by ther-  
mometers. By this entirely new and unerring  
principle, the most perfect uniformity and accu-  
racy is attained. This process of tempering in-  
sures a more perfect cutting edge than can be at-  
tained by the old and precarious mode of temper-  
ing.

The next process after tempering is to polish  
the surface of the cutting part of the axe on em-  
ery wheels. This is done not merely for looks,  
as many suppose, but to obtain a perfect surface  
that will prevent rust and enter the wood easily.  
Another object and advantage of the polish is to  
render every defect and flaw in the steel visible  
to the eye. After they have received this final  
polish, which makes the flaws and defects visible,  
they are examined with great care, by men se-  
lected for this duty, and whose sole business it  
is to make this inspection; and no Tool is allowed  
to receive the stamp of "Collins & Co., Hartford,"  
that has any defect that can impair its value.  
After they have been inspected and stamped, the  
head or iron part of the Axe is dipped into Asphal-  
tum, to prevent rust, then each Tool is weighed  
and labeled with the signature of Saml. W. Col-  
lins put on every perfect Tool, that it may be  
readily distinguished from the counterfeits.  
Then each one is enveloped in a paper to secure  
it more effectually against rust, and finally they  
are packed up, one dozen in a box.

There is no chance for humping or quackery  
in this business. An Axe is a tool constantly sub-  
jected to a very severe test of its qualities, and the  
Collins Company could not possibly have main-  
tained such a steady superiority of reputation  
for forty years, unless their tools really pos-  
sessed superior qualities such as necessarily imply  
superior care and cost in their manufacture.  
When the amount and value of the labor ex-  
pended in wearing out an Axe is taken into con-  
sideration, the reason is obvious why the customer  
and wood-chopper esteem the best tool to be the  
cheapest in the end. One great evidence of the  
superiority and high reputation of the Collins  
tools is, that their stamp has been so extensively  
counterfeited, and that no attempts are made to  
counterfeit other stamps on Edge Tools. Many  
choppers have been grossly imposed upon  
with Axes stamped H. Collins, supposing it to  
be the Hartford Collins Axe.

They now employ more than Six Hundred men,  
and make about Three Thousand Tools Daily,  
of more than Three Hundred Patterns, including  
Chopping Axes, Broad Axes, Pick Axes, Adzes,  
Ho-cvets, Sledges, Steel Spades, Mallets, &c., &c.  
They work up annually Eighteen Hundred  
Tons of Iron, Five Hundred Tons of Cast  
Steel, Seven Thousand Tons of Coal, and Six Hun-  
dred Tons of Groundstones, beside large quantities  
of other articles required in their business.

During the last four years they have also been  
largely engaged in the manufacture of F. F.  
Smith's Cast, Cast-Steel Plows. For a descrip-  
tion of which, see advertisement under the head  
of "The Fens." Of these Plows, the testimo-  
ny of great numbers of persons who have tested  
them from one to four years, is, that rather than  
be without them, in sticky soils, they would pay  
a "Hundred Dollars a piece for them."

Their Tools are sold not only in all parts of  
the United States, but in British America, Mexico,  
Guatemala, West Indies, Australia, every part of  
South America, except Patagonia, and in other  
parts of the world.

Their reputation as the manufacturers of Edge  
Tools is believed to be a sufficient guaranty that  
their "Cast Cast-Steel Plows" are all that they  
claim for them.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.—The  
following letter from Gen. Robt. E. Lee, to a  
gentleman of this place, will be interesting,  
as showing the interest the President takes in  
his College and that it is proposed to make  
it a first-class institution by the addition of  
a number of professors:

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, Dec. 11th, 1865.  
MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the  
4th inst., and in compliance with your request, in-  
close a prospectus of the present course of studies,  
&c., at Washington College, which I hope will  
furnish you with the information you desire. Stu-  
dents are admitted at any time during the session  
provided they can keep pace with the classes in-  
to which they may enter. The second half ses-  
sion will commence on the 1st of February, from  
which period the amount of tuition, and other  
fees, will be \$50.

The Board of Trustees expect to enlarge the  
course of studies the next session by establishing  
five additional Professorships—three of applied  
Sciences, one of Modern Languages, and one of  
History and Literature. Should this be done,  
the course will be improved and well enlarged.  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
R. E. LEE.

**WHAT BRECKENRIDGE IS ABOUT.**  
[Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]  
TORONTO, CANADA WEST, Dec. 12, 1865.

I had occasion to stop over in this place a day,  
and propose before starting again for the United  
States, to say a word about persons and things  
here, that may be interesting to your readers.

I met here General John C. Breckinridge,  
General McCausland, Colonel Harry Gilmore,  
Major John Castleman, Captain Hinds, and others  
who had been officers in the armies of the confederacy.  
General Breckinridge looks and is in  
perfect health. He was represented during the  
war that his hair had turned from its black to a  
silvery white. That was a mistake. A few  
gray hairs are perceptible about his locks, that is  
all. He is keeping house in an humble, retired  
way. He is much respected by the citizens, and  
is invited to two or three parties a week, at the  
residences of the first families. He is a great  
walker, walking from six to ten miles a day,  
while the weather permits such exercise. He is a  
hard student, reading a great deal. I could not  
but think that it is a mistake that a gen-  
tleman of his culture and intellect should be lost  
to his country.

All the gentlemen here from the Confederate  
army conduct themselves with great propriety,  
and are treated with respect and attention by the  
citizens.

W. L. Neale, of Madison county, has been  
nominated by the Governor to the Senate as Treas-  
urer of the State. The appointment was referred  
to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and  
had not been acted on at our last advent. I  
is, in my opinion, a singular proceeding, the part  
of the Governor, to nominate for an office a  
person who, but three months since, was rejected  
by the people when a candidate for the same office.  
And it is still more singular that such a nomination  
should be sent in for the confirmation to the  
Senate while they were still engaged in the task  
of weeding out of their own body those members  
whose seats were secured at the same election by  
the same military interference which was used to  
secure the election of the nominee. With what  
face can the Senate confirm such an appointment  
after dismissing from its chamber Messrs. Allan  
and Goggin because they were "elected" by the  
same military force which failed to "elect" Mr.  
Neale? If Mr. Neale is confirmed, we insist that  
all further proceedings in the Senate against  
Messrs. Allan and Goggin on the same ground,  
be at once put an end to.—*Lex. Observer.*

**MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH DIVINE WORSHIP.**  
Since the closing of the Episcopal Church in this  
city, a few of the most devoted members of that  
persuasion have been in the habit of assembling,  
on each Sabbath, at the Hammer Tavern, for the  
purpose of divine worship in an unobtrusive  
sort of way. Within the past few days, an in-  
king was obtained by the military authorities of  
this procedure, and amidst the sanctities of the  
last holy day a flank movement was made upon  
the devoted little band, those who conducted be-  
ing more successful in dispersing them than were  
the Crusaders, who attempted to take possession  
of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem in the middle  
ages. The pastor at St. John's was informed  
that his clerical functions were entirely suspended  
when his church was closed, and that no such  
private arrangement as had been going on could  
be submitted to until all restrictions were remov-  
ed. Verily, the freedom to worship the Deity  
according to the dictates of conscience is a privi-  
lege at present very much abridged in this latitude.  
*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, 5th.*

The late proceedings in the Legislature  
of Virginia with reference to the late lamented  
Major-General Benjamin Franklin Butler were  
diverging, but of late, the rumor of his ap-  
pointment to the command of this military de-  
partment was a silly canard; for at the very mo-  
ment of its appearance the report of General  
Grant had killed Butler as dead as if he had been  
slain during the siege of Troy. When that re-  
port saw the light, Massachusetts' great warrior  
fell, like a poisoned rat, without a squeak.  
Some, however, who introduced in the Legis-  
lature the precautionary resolution about taking  
spoils and small change in the State Treasury  
out of the way of the late Military Governor of  
New Orleans, in withdrawing his resolution, ex-  
hibited his profound ignorance of natural history  
in alluding to the decomposing Butler as "a dead  
lion." The late Major General has been killed  
in no day, but he was one of the first and best  
of the air, but he never entered into the head of  
man before to speak of the afore-said Butler as  
being at all related to the fearless family of  
lions.—*Richmond Times.*

**METINY AMONG THE NEGROES AT HELENA.**  
Col. Bowen Kiley.—We learn that soon after  
the arrival of the 6th United States colored cav-  
alry at Helena, Arkansas, the regiment mutinied,  
and Col. Bowen, who commanded it, was killed.  
*Louisville Democrat.*

We have learned from reliable information re-  
ceived in this city, that seven other officers met  
a fate similar to Col. Bowen's. Among the num-  
ber is Lieut. Keyser, who was on the staff of  
Brishen when in command at this place. We  
have been informed of the cause of the mutiny,  
not judging from the department of the regim-  
ent, but stationed here, can think of no place to  
rest the blame except with those who have  
met so unfortunate a fate.—*Courier.*

The Fenians are awaiting the arrival of  
their "Head Centre" Stephens, who recently  
escaped from prison in Dublin, and is said to  
have made his way to France. Upon his arrival  
in New York, it is supposed his authority will  
reconcile the differences that have been developed  
and the antagonistic interests represented by  
Presidents, O'Mahoney and Roberts. Then the  
programme is that Canada is to be immediately  
invaded and conquered before the close of the  
winter and used as a basis of operations against  
England. The Fenian boast is that they are  
three hundred thousand strong on this continent,  
and have already in store a very large supply of  
arms and enough ammunition and money to make  
a fair start.—*Commercial.*

**MERCER CIRCUIT COURT.**—The Mercer Circuit  
Court has just closed its session of three weeks  
duration at Harboursburg. During that time the  
court was scarcely able to finish the call of the  
criminal docket. Richard Phillips, charged with  
the murder of Mat. Miller, was found guilty, and  
is to be executed on the 9th of February. John  
Burton, a slave, charged with shooting J. C. Van-  
assdale, was found guilty and sentenced to forty-  
eight stripes. The case of the Commonwealth vs.  
Alex. Warren was continued until the 14th  
day of the next May term.—*Lex. Observer.*

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentin-  
el says: "During a very few days since, to the  
banking-house of E. M. Bruce & Co. in this city,  
we noticed at one of the desks a son of General  
John C. Breckinridge, busily discharging his  
duties in that position. Upon inquiring, we found  
that he was not only supporting himself, but by  
his industry and frugality was able to contribute  
to the support of his illustrious father a young  
family, while the latter was compelled to remain

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF AP-  
PEALS.**

We are authorized to announce D. HOWARD  
SMITH, Esq., of Scott, as a candidate for Clerk of  
the Court of Appeals, at the next August election.  
dec20 to

We are authorized to announce W. P. D. BUSH,  
of Hancock county, as a candidate for the office of  
Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the ensuing Aug-  
ust election. dec19 to

We are authorized to announce J. P. BARBOUR  
Esq., Clerk of the Washington Circuit Court, a  
candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Ap-  
peals at the ensuing August election. dec13 to

**HIRSH LODGE NO. 4, OF FREE AND  
ACCEPTED MASONS.**

Have moved their place of meeting from  
Main street to Brown's Building, on St. Clair  
street. The Lodge meets every second and  
fourth Tuesday in each month at 7 o'clock P.  
M. dec11 to

W. FRANKLIN, W. M.

**LEAVITT & BEVIS,**

**IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS**

OF

Hosiery, Gloves, Underclothing,

AND

Fancy Worsteds Goods of Every Description.

Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.

**BUYERS WILL FIND IN OUR STOCK MANY**

choice makes of the above goods, not to be found  
elsewhere.

**LEAVITT & BEVIS,**

Northwest Cor., 5th and Vine Sts.,

**CINCINNATI, O.**

**PIANO.**

(Soft and Loud.)

Never was this beautiful expression more  
properly applied to an instrument than to  
Kraushaar & Co.'s Piano.

The attributes, piano and forte, most beau-  
tifully harmonize with their nature, for they  
are both soft and loud.

This instrument possesses the sweetest and  
mellowest, and yet the most voluminous,  
most powerful, and richest tone of any piano  
that has yet been made, and so excels all,  
yes, all, in the following essentials of a per-  
fect piano-forte, viz: Elasticity and delicacy  
of touch, sweetness and evenness of tone,  
richness of power, and thorough and elegant  
workmanship.

The listener, regardless of his capacity for  
judging, stands buried in rapture and astonish-  
ment as its Aeolian sweetness bathes his soul.

The pathos of him who sang

How sweetly sounds each mellow note

Beneath the moon's pale rays

When dim zephyrs rise and float,

Like lovers' sighs away,

must certainly have been inspired by a dream  
of the mellifluous tone of this unsurpassed  
instrument. We wonder not that this new  
manufacturer should excel the old celebrated  
firms, since this is an epoch of rapid progress,  
and one in which "stagnation is death."

The new celebrated firms had the advan-  
tage of the experience and knowledge of their  
predecessors; but Kraushaar possesses the ad-  
ditional advantage of profiting by their experi-  
ence.

Their genius and skill elevated them to  
fame and prosperity. Now as Kraushaar stands  
unrivaled, let him also enjoy the fruits of his  
genius and skill, and let the heart delight to  
imbibe the enchanting tones of his unrivaled  
Piano.

We commend it to all, and leave it to the  
instrument to sing its own eulogy.

Prof. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Versailles, Ky.

C. KINKEL, Shelbyville, Ky.

Aug. SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

WILLIAM MAGNUS, Lexington, Ky.

C. F. MEYER, Lexington, Ky.

HENRY SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

dec11 to

**Proclamation by the Governor.**

**\$250 REWARD.**

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, )  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.)

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN  
to me that PINKNEY A. YANCEY, did, on  
the 9th day of December, 1865, in the county  
of Christian, shoot and murder John C. Col-  
man, who has since died from the effects of said  
wound, and Yancey is now a fugitive from justice  
and at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Gov-  
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby  
offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty  
Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the said  
P. A. Yancey, and his delivery to the jail of Christian  
county, within one year in the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto  
set my hand and caused the seal of the  
Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at  
Frankfort, this 8th day of December, A.  
D. 1865, and in the 44th year of the Gov-  
ernment of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor.







To the Democratic Friends and Patrons  
OF THE  
MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

The proprietors of the Maysville Bulletin have adopted this method of communicating with their friends as a means by which to draw the affairs of the paper more directly to their readers, and it is presumed that every Democrat to whom the Bulletin has been a faithful friend, will not only take an interest, but a pleasure in advancing its prosperity. The Democracy of Kentucky are noted for the liberal patronage which they have, in times past, extended to the various organs and instruments of the party. Five years ago, when our political prestige was greater than that of any other organization in the country, there were at least twenty plain, old-fashioned Democratic papers in the State, and all drawing a good sustenance from the party. To-day, in all the circles of our Kentucky exchanges, we are unable to point out a single, straight-forward Democratic advocate, and, except the Bulletin, we are not aware that there is any such paper in the State. In view of this fact, our own interest, as well as that of the party, has prompted this effort to extend the influence of the paper from one end of the State to the other. Our first and greatest desire is to keep up the old party organization in its purity, avoiding all extraneous influences or coalitions whatever. The entire South will be united under the standard of Democracy. No other party can exist there at present, and we trust hereafter, so we deem it of the very first importance to stand by the Democracy of Kentucky for the coming contest. We must see the great link between the Democracy of the North and the Democracy of the South, and by our strong and vigorous action show to our kindred on both sides that our hearts are in the cause. The prospect for success was never more promising, for while all other parties are sectional, conservative in passion and born in fury, our organization extends over the entire republic, and the Northern Democracy and the Southern can strike blows in common cause against these liberty-destroying forces. Our friends will see the importance of hard, honest, and immediate work to the Democracy of the State, and the Democratic principles everywhere in the State, and the ultimate success of Democracy throughout the country.

To this end, we desire to extend the circulation of the Bulletin to every household in the State. Though we have had our share of many difficulties since the establishment of our paper, and, as it were, through fire and flame, at present we have no reason to complain of our position. Once, when we refused to be gagged, an unscrupulous set of knaves, calling themselves a Board of Trade, took the authority to order us to stop, and we were only a few months, after which we started again with renewed vigor, and to-day we are free, out-spoken, independent, and prosperous. We have engaged assistance of the ablest character in our editorial department, and we design making the paper in every respect acceptable and desirable to every Democrat and every farmer in the State. We have already appeared in an entire dress of new type, and our wish is to enlarge the paper by the addition of four columns. To enable us to do this we call upon our friends everywhere to lend assistance. Let every true Democrat consider himself an authorized agent to obtain subscribers for us, let him solicit his neighbors, his relatives, and his friends, to come forward to our support. We promise to give more than value received for every dollar sent to us.

We hope every subscriber now on our list will feel, in his duty, as well as his interest, to send us at once one or more advance paying subscribers; and all those who know themselves to be in arrears will favor us, and advance the same, to enable us to continue. Our terms are only Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.

Editors and Proprietors.  
MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11, 1865.

GRAY & SAFFELL,  
DEALERS IN  
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS  
QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.,  
MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL  
kinds of goods usually kept in a first-class  
Dry Goods House. We are constantly adding  
new and desirable goods, and our customers will find our stock  
complete.

Call and see them for yourself.

WE INVITE THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE LADIES  
to our full and well selected stock of  
CLOAKS,  
Which we are offering at  
LOWER FIGURES THAN EVER.

Call and see them for yourself.

FURS!! FURS!! FURS!!  
We call the attention of the citizens of Frankfort  
and vicinity to our stock of  
FURS.

We have a full and complete assortment from the  
highest to the lowest grade, which we will sell  
cheaper than any house in the West.  
Call and see them and you will buy.

Call and see them and you will buy.

REMOVED TO PEARL STREET,  
WM. DODD & CO.,  
Wholesale Dealers in  
Hats, Caps, Furs, & Straw Goods.

AFTER 23 YEARS AT THE OLD STAND ON  
Main St., we have removed to  
NO. 75 PEARL STREET,  
Southeast Corner of Vine,  
CINCINNATI O.  
dec'd & w'tf

RESTAURANT.  
FRANKLIN HOUSE,  
BY JOHN W. RUPE & CO.

HAVING LEASED THIS  
well-known stand, on the cor-  
ner of Main and Third streets, diagonally  
across from the Capital Hotel, we shall keep a  
First-Class Eating House,  
where our friends can have all the Game and  
other delicacies of the Season served up  
in the best style, DAY AND NIGHT.

OUR  
will be stocked constantly with the choicest of  
Liquors and Cigars. dec'd & w'tf

SUNDRIES.  
CHOCOLATE, MOLASSES, AND SYRUPS,  
Mackerel, Herrings, half barrels, quarter  
barrels, and kits, White Fish, Herring,  
Scotch Herring, Sardines, Fresh Salmon and Mackerel  
in Cans, Star and Tallow, Candles, Soap of various  
kinds, Fine Apples, Hubsburg, English,  
Dairy, and New York Cream Cheese; Tobacco,  
and Cigars of various brands, and all articles usually  
kept in a first-class Family Grocers Establishment,  
on hand and for sale by  
dec'd & w'tf

G. W. CRADDOCK,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE ON ST. CLAIR STREET, NEXT DOOR  
south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts, holden in the  
City of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the  
adjointing counties. dec't f

N. HEFFNER,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Main st., opposite the Farmers' Bank,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS JUST OPENED A HANDSOME  
stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, a  
choice as is to be found in the New York mar-  
ket, which he will make up in the most appro-  
priate style. His stock has been purchased exclusively for  
cash, and he flatters himself that his prices will sat-  
isfy those who may give him a call. Dec'd & w'tf

SILAS KERSEY,  
DEALER IN  
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c., &c.,  
Main Street, next door to Noll's Stable,  
ALL KINDS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND  
HARNESS kept on hand, or made to order, in the  
best style. Repairing done on the shortest notice.  
The work is equal to any in the country.  
Whips, Spurs, Blankets, Curb-chairs, Brushes,  
Hardware, and goods pertaining to the business,  
constantly on hand. dec'd & w'tf

W. H. AVERILL,  
DRUGGIST,  
Main Street,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OFFERS, ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,  
Drugs & Medicines, Fresh and Pure;  
Fancy & Toilet Articles, Rich and Rare;  
Foreign and Domestic Cigars;  
Virginia, Kentucky, & Missouri Tobacco;  
Musical Instruments  
And Musical Merchandise;  
Coal Oil, Lamps and Fixtures.  
Orders for Sheet Music promptly attended to.  
dec'd & w'tf

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURT OF AP-  
PEALS and Federal Courts held in Kentucky,  
Office in the Court House, nearly opposite  
Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE,  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,  
and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Office in the Court House and Danville. dec't f

L. TOBIN,  
FAMILY GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,  
Ann Street, Frankfort, Ky.,  
Next Door to the Market-House.

HAS A NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF FAMIL-  
Y Groceries of all descriptions, of which he  
solicits an inspection.  
LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,  
Of the choicest brands, constantly on hand and for sale.

Eight year old Bourbon Whisky, the best in  
the Country, for sale by the bottle.  
dec'd & w'tf

CONFECTIONERIES!  
To our stock of  
Confectioneries and  
Fancy Articles  
We invite the attention of Ladies and Strangers  
visiting the city.  
GRAY & TODD,  
dec'd & w'tf

LOUIS WEITZEL,  
ST. CLAIR ST., FRANKFORT, KY.,  
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FULL  
and Elegant stock of  
Confectionery,  
Fancy Articles, Toys, Fruits, Preserves, Pick-  
les, Fine Groceries, Cigars, &c., &c.

He is prepared to fill all orders for  
BALL SUPPERS, WEDDING PARTIES AND  
PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENTS.  
Elegantly and promptly, on the most liberal terms.  
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S. I. M. MAJOR,  
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,  
HAS, AND KEEPS CONSTANTLY

Fine Fur Hats for men and boys;  
Fine Velvet Hats for men and boys;  
Fine Cloth Hats for men and boys;  
Fine Fur Caps for men and boys;  
Fine Velvet Caps for men and boys;  
Fine Cloth Caps for men and boys;  
Fine Hosiery Caps for men and boys;  
Wool Hats of all styles, from 75 cents to \$3;  
Cheap Caps;  
Ladies' Kid Boots;  
Ladies' Kid Balmoral Shoes;  
Ladies' Kid Gaiters;  
Ladies' Kid Slippers;  
Ladies' Lasting Congress Gaiters;  
Ladies' Lasting Siles-Lace Gaiters;  
Ladies' Lasting Balmoral Gaiters;  
Ladies' Lasting Slippers;  
Ladies' Polish Boots, Glove Kid, Flannel lined;  
Gait, Morocco, Calf Skin, and Kid Shoes for  
women, in every style and price;  
Children's Shoes—Lasting, Kid, Morocco, Calf,  
and Kid;  
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Misses' Shoes—Kid, Morocco, Calf, and Kid;  
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Men's fine sewed Calf Boots;  
Men's fine pegged Calf Boots;  
Men's grain-leather Boots;  
Men's Kip Boots;  
Men's Congress Gaiters;  
Men's Balmoral Shoes;  
Men's Calf Brogans;  
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Men's Kip Balmorals;  
Men's Kip Shoes;  
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All tools and prices, from 15 cents up.  
A large assortment of School and Miscellaneous  
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and binding;  
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A small lot Gentlemen's fine furnishing goods.  
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Morton's Gold Pens;  
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Butler's Black Ink;  
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FINE FISHING TACKLE—Rods, Lines, Reels,  
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AMMUNITION—Best English and American Pow-  
der, Caps, Shot and Wads—with all the trap-  
pings for a hunt—Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches,  
Pencils and Crayons, &c., &c.  
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DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE,  
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[S] THE PLACE WHERE THE PUBLIC WILL  
always find a full assortment of  
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Umbrellas, Parasols,  
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SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND A FIT GUAR-  
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LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS, &c., 69 Pearl  
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Late of Betts, Covington, Ky. Late of Betts,  
Gatwood & Co. Gatwood & Co.

BETTS BROS. & CO.,  
51 PEARL STREET,  
DEALERS IN  
MEN'S BOYS' & CHILDREN'S HATS & CAPS  
Of all Descriptions.  
LADIES' AND MISSES'  
Braid and Felt Hats,  
COMMON AND FINE FURS.  
Gents' Buck and Fur Gloves and Collars.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF KEN-  
tucky merchants to our large stock of the  
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R. M. POMEROY & CO.,  
WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS,  
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WE NOW KEEP LARGE LINES OF CUS-  
tom work manufactured expressly for

To which we invite the attention of close buyers  
throughout the State. dec't f

C. GALLIER.....T. A. MATTHEWS.....C. NELSON,  
Late of Mayville, Of Mayville, Late of M.  
Ky. Ky. Sterling, Ky.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL  
(FORMERLY DENNISON HOUSE),  
FIFTH ST., NEAR MAIN,  
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GALLEHER, NELSON & CO., Prop'rs.  
THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RE-  
paired, renovated, and newly furnished. dec't f

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books, various sizes, styles, and prices.  
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Any of the above books sent by mail, post-  
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ALLEN & CO.,  
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,  
Corner of Main and Fifth Sts.,  
CINCINNATI.  
Offer for sale a complete assortment of  
Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,  
CAREFULLY SELECTED AND PREPARED,  
including all the new preparations lately intro-  
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DOCTOR BEN. MONROE  
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES  
to the citizens and visitors of Frankfort,  
Office on Main street, near the Capital Hotel.  
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OWEN COUNTY  
LAND FOR SALE.  
150 ACRES OF LAND ON CEDAR CREEK, in  
Owen County, five miles from the river, well  
timbered. Apply at this office.  
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GERMANIA.....NAGARA,  
HANOVER.....REPUBLIC,  
THIS  
UNDERWRITERS' POLICY OF INSURANCE,  
IS ISSUED BY  
JAMES M. WITHEROW, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

ONE POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by FOUR  
COMPANIES, which is made to meet the necessities  
of the business community, by securing, with dis-  
tinction, the lines of Insurance with reliable Com-  
panies, upon UNIFORM, PLAIN, AND SIMPLE  
CONDITIONS, thereby obviating the necessity of  
applying to various separate Offices for Insurance,  
the amount they are severally able to accept; and of  
holding numerous separate Policies, the conditions  
and written portions of which rarely agree, render-  
ing it difficult for the assured to become familiar with  
and harmonize their various conflicting conditions.  
By the adoption of the UNIFORM POLICY, the assured  
can have ONE SET OF PAPERS required to prove a  
loss to the several Companies insuring under it,  
thereby making the adjustment simpler and expeditious.

The Cash Assets of each Company issuing the  
Insurance, of the policy of Insurance exceed HALF A  
MILLION OF DOLLARS, making a security in the  
aggregate of  
THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

STATEMENT  
OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF NEW YORK, ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY  
A. D. 1865, in conformity with the Laws of the  
State of Kentucky.

NAME AND LOCATION.  
The name of this Company is the GERMANIA FIRE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1850, and lo-  
cated in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.  
The Capital of said Company actually  
paid up in cash is.....\$300,000 00  
The Surplus on the 1st day of July, 1865.....244,597 50  
Total amount of Capital and Surplus.....\$544,597 50

ASSETS.  
Amount of Cash in Bank of  
Commerce, New York.....\$10,188 11  
Amount of Cash in Office.....1,351 12  
Amount of Cash in hands of  
Agents, and in course of  
transmission.....501 00  
Amount of U. S. 7-10 Treas-  
ury Notes, market value.....225,000 00  
Amount of U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds,  
3-10, 3-20, coupon, mar. val.....2,832 71  
Amount of National Bank of  
Commerce in N. Y. Stock,  
market value.....2,832 00  
Amount of Gallatin National  
Bank in N. Y. Stock, mar.  
value.....5,500 00  
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mort-  
gages, being first lien of record, on im-  
proved Real Estate, unnumbered  
worth at least double the amount loan-  
ed thereon, rate of interest, 7 per cent.,  
6 per cent. market value.....290,000 00  
Amount of U. S. Bonds, 1861,  
6 per cent. market value.....290,000 00  
Amount of Stocks of Park Bk. 7,000 00  
Amount of Insurance Stock.....400 01  
Amount of Loans on Stocks and Bonds,  
payable on demand, the market value  
of the securities pledged, being worth at  
least, ten per cent. more than the  
amount loaned thereon.....5,600 00  
Amount of Government Stocks on hand.....147 16  
Amount Due for premiums on Policies  
issued.....2,978 24  
Amount Interest accrued, but not due.....3,428 48  
Amount Real Estate, unnumbered New  
York City, 5-20 Bonds.....2,335 00  
Amount of Dividends either  
paid or due.....11,892 06  
Total amount of Losses, Claims, and  
Liabilities.....\$537,294 74

LIABILITIES.  
Amount of Losses adjusted,  
and due and unpaid.....None.  
Amount of Losses incurred  
and in process of adjust-  
ment.....\$10,000 00  
Amount of Losses reported  
on which no action has  
been taken.....None.  
Amount of Claims for Losses  
resisted by the Comp'y.....2,000 00  
Amount of Dividends de-  
clared and due and unpaid.....1,625 00  
Amount of Dividends either  
paid or due.....None.  
Amount of Money borrow-  
ed.....None.  
Amount of all other exist-  
ing Claims against the  
Company.....None.

Total amount of Losses, Claims and  
Liabilities.....\$19,425 00

STATEMENT  
OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ON THE 1ST  
day of July, 1865, in conformity with the Laws  
of the State of Kentucky.

NAME AND LOCATION.  
The name of this Company is the REPUBLIC FIRE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1852, and lo-  
cated in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.  
The Capital of said Company actually  
paid up in cash is.....\$300,000 00  
The Surplus on the 1st day of July, 1865.....244,597 50  
Total amount of Capital and Surplus.....\$544,597 50

ASSETS.  
Amount of Cash in Bank of  
Commerce, New York.....\$10,188 11  
Amount of Cash in Office.....1,351 12  
Amount of Cash in hands of  
Agents, and in course of  
transmission.....501 00  
Amount of U. S. 7-10 Treas-  
ury Notes, market value.....225,000 00  
Amount of U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds,  
3-10, 3-20, coupon, mar. val.....2,832 71  
Amount of National Bank of  
Commerce in N. Y. Stock,  
market value.....2,832 00  
Amount of Gallatin National  
Bank in N. Y. Stock, mar.  
value.....5,500 00  
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mort-  
gages, being first lien of record, on im-  
proved Real Estate, unnumbered  
worth at least double the amount loan-  
ed thereon, rate of interest, 7 per cent.,  
6 per cent. market value.....290,000 00  
Amount of U. S. Bonds, 1861,  
6 per cent. market value.....290,000 00  
Amount of Stocks of Park Bk. 7,000 00  
Amount of Insurance Stock.....400 01  
Amount of Loans on Stocks and Bonds,  
payable on demand, the market value  
of the securities pledged, being worth at  
least, ten per cent. more than the  
amount loaned thereon.....5,600 00  
Amount of Government Stocks on hand.....147 16  
Amount Due for premiums on Policies  
issued.....2,978 24  
Amount Interest accrued, but not due.....3,428 48  
Amount Real Estate, unnumbered New  
York City, 5-20 Bonds.....2,335 00  
Amount of Dividends either  
paid or due.....11,892 06  
Total amount of Losses, Claims, and  
Liabilities.....\$537,294 74

LIABILITIES.  
Amount of Losses adjusted,  
and due and unpaid.....None.  
Amount of Losses incurred  
and in process of adjust-  
ment.....\$8,500 00  
Amount of Losses reported  
on which no action has  
been taken.....None.  
Amount of Claims for Losses  
resisted by the Company.....2,000 00  
Amount of Dividends de-  
clared and due and unpaid.....None.  
Amount of Dividends either  
paid or due.....None.  
Amount of Money borrow-  
ed.....None.  
Amount of all other exist-  
ing Claims against the  
Company.....None.

Total amount of Losses, Claims and  
Liabilities.....\$10,500 00

STATEMENT  
OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF NEW YORK, ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY,  
A. D. 1865, in conformity with the Laws of the  
State of Kentucky.

NAME AND LOCATION.  
The name of this Company is the HANOVER FIRE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1850, and lo-  
cated in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.  
The Capital of said Company actually  
paid up in cash is.....\$300,000 00  
The Surplus on the 1st day of July, 1865.....244,597 50  
Total amount of Capital and Surplus.....\$544,597 50

ASSETS.  
Amount of Cash in Bank of  
Commerce, New York.....\$10,188 11  
Amount of Cash in Office.....1,351 12  
Amount of Cash in hands of  
Agents, and in course of  
transmission.....501 00  
Amount of U. S. 7-10 Treas-  
ury Notes, market value.....225,000 00  
Amount of U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds,  
3-10, 3-20, coupon, mar. val.....2,832 71  
Amount of National Bank of  
Commerce in N. Y. Stock,  
market value.....2,832 00  
Amount of Gallatin National  
Bank in N. Y. Stock, mar.  
value.....5,500 00  
Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mort-  
gages, being first lien of record, on im-  
proved Real Estate, unnumbered  
worth at least double the amount loan-  
ed thereon, rate of interest, 7 per cent.,  
6 per cent. market value.....290,000 00  
Amount of U. S. Bonds, 1861,  
6 per cent. market value.....290,000 00  
Amount of Stocks of Park Bk. 7,000 00  
Amount of Insurance Stock.....400 01  
Amount of Loans on Stocks and Bonds,  
payable on demand, the market value  
of the securities pledged, being worth at  
least, ten per cent. more than the  
amount loaned thereon.....5,600 00  
Amount of Government Stocks on hand.....147 16  
Amount Due for premiums on Policies  
issued.....2,978 24  
Amount Interest accrued, but not due.....3,428 48  
Amount Real Estate, unnumbered New  
York City, 5-20 Bonds.....2,335 00  
Amount of Dividends either  
paid or due.....11,892 06  
Total amount of Losses, Claims, and  
Liabilities.....\$537,294 74

LIABILITIES.  
Amount of Losses adjusted,  
and due and unpaid.....None.  
Amount of Losses incurred  
and in process of adjust-  
ment.....\$8,500 00  
Amount of Losses reported  
on which no action has  
been taken.....None.  
Amount of Claims for Losses  
resisted by the Company.....2,000 00  
Amount of Dividends de-  
clared